

# 인간 배자에서 코의 초기발생 : 입체현미경 및 조직학적 분석

김창훈<sup>1</sup> · 유종범<sup>1</sup> · 신우철<sup>1</sup> · 김민범<sup>1</sup> · 박형우<sup>2</sup> · 윤주현<sup>1,3</sup>

## Early Development of the Nose in Human Embryo : A Stereomicroscopic and Histologic Analysis

Chang-Hoon Kim, MD<sup>1</sup>, Jong-Bum Yoo, MD<sup>1</sup>, Woo Chul Shin, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Min Bum Kim, MD<sup>1</sup>, Hyoung Woo Park, MD<sup>2</sup> and Joo-Heon Yoon, MD<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Otorhinolaryngology, <sup>2</sup>Anatomy and <sup>3</sup>Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Science,  
Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : We aimed to analyze the morphologic features of the nose in the human embryo from 4th to 8th developmental weeks according to the Carnegie stage. **Materials and Method** : A total of 27 cases of embryos, ranging from Carnegie stage of 13 to 23, were analyzed. The external morphology was observed with a stereomicroscope, photographed and analyzed. The histologic features were observed with a light microscope in the horizontally-transected specimens stained with hematoxylin-eosin staining. **Results** : The nasal placode was observed at the stage 13, and it became flat or even concave at the stage 14. At the stage 15, the nasal pit was formed. At the stage 16, the nasal sac and nasal fin were observed. At the stage 17, the oronasal membrane was formed by thinning of the nasal fin. At the stage 18, the primitive choana was established by rupture of the oronasal membrane. At the stage 19, the lateral palatine process projected vertically below the level of the tongue. The cartilaginous nasal capsule was formed at the stage 20. At the stage 21, the olfactory area was localized to the upper portion of the lateral nasal wall and the nasal septum. At the stage 22, the lateral palatine process developed in a somewhat horizontal orientation. At the stage 23, the premaxilla and primitive choana were formed. **Conclusion** : The development of the nose is most active from the Carnegie stage of 13 to 19, which corresponds to the end of the 4th embryonic week to the end of the 7th week. Thus, this period is considered to be the most important period in human nasal embryonic development. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:338-46)

**KEY WORDS** : Human embryo · Nose · Early development · Carnegie stage.

(crown -  
rump length) (foot length)  
1800 1900 가 가  
1-6) 가  
가 가  
Streeter<sup>7)</sup>  
(develop-  
mental stage) , O Rahilly Müller<sup>8)</sup> (Carnegie  
가 stage) 8  
(embryonic period) 9 (fetal  
period) 8  
: 2004 8 14 / : 2004 9 10  
: , 120 - 752 134  
가  
: (02) 361 - 8484 · : (02) 393 - 0580  
E - mail : jhyoon@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr 가 23

가

4 8

27 (Table 1).

8)

13 23

2~3

Institutional Review Board

Table 1. Embryo used in this study

Embryonic Age	Carnegie Stage	Number of Embryo
4 wk	13	2
5 wk	14	2
	15	3
6 wk	16	2
	17	3
7 wk	18	3
	19	2
8 wk	20	3
	21	3
	22	2
	23	2

60

(Leica Stereomicroscope Wild M10, Leica Microsystems, Heerbrugg, Switzerland)

10% formalin 70%, 80%, 95% 100% alcohol 10 ~1 , histoclear xylene 2

rotary microtome 5~10 μm 10% isopropyl alcohol 45 egg albumin silane coating slide glass hematoxylin eosin histomount

(Olympus Vanox - T, Olympus Optical Co., Tokyo, Japan)

13 13 (lens placode) (mandibular arch), (hyoid arch) (nasal placode) (Fig. 1A). (prosencephalon) (ventrolateral por-

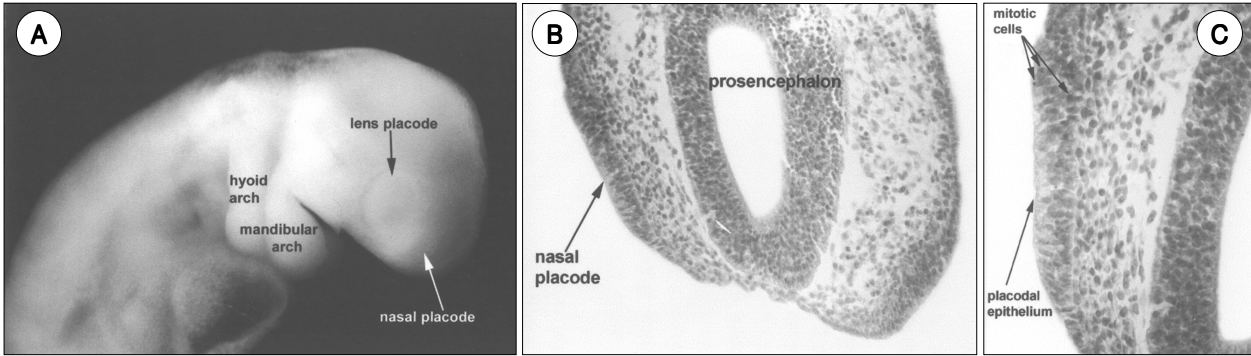
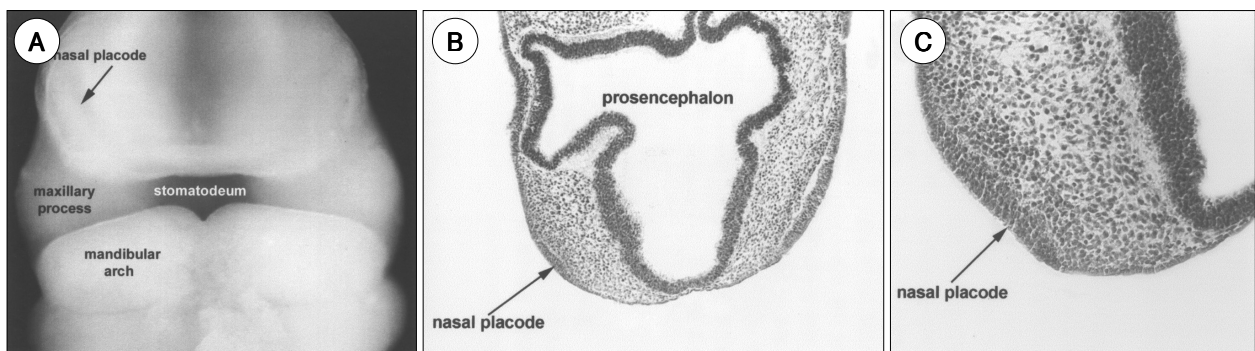


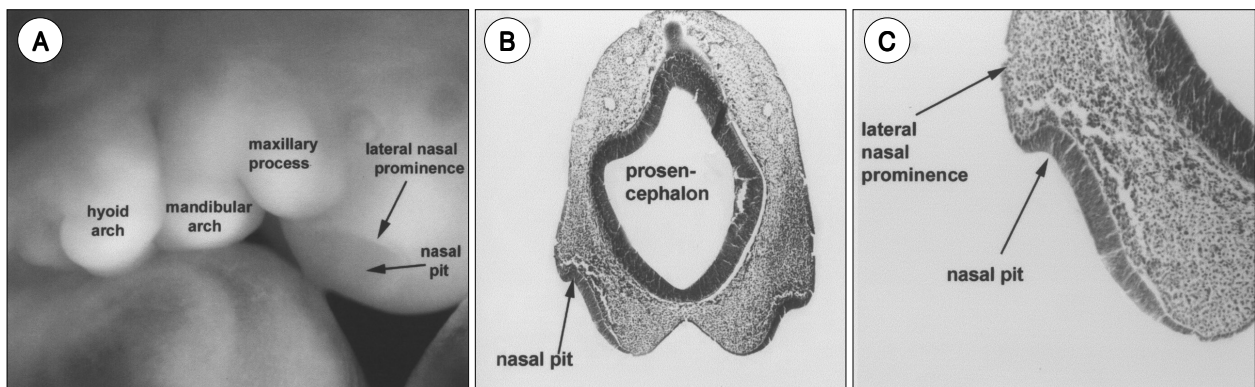
Fig. 1. Carnegie stage 13. A : Mandibular and hyoid arch, and nasal placode lateral to prosencephalon were observed. B : Nasal placode, ectodermal thickening, was observed lateral to procencephalon ( × 200). C : Some mitoses were observed in whole layer of nasal placodal epithelium ( × 400).

## 코의 초기 발생

tion), (stomatodeum) (rostral portion) (nasal pit)가 ,  
 (ectoderm) 가 (lateral nasal prominence)가  
 (nasal placode) (Fig. 1B). 4 , 가  
 5 30 (Fig. 3A).  
 가  
 (Fig. 1C). 1/4 (Fig. 3B and C).  
 14 16  
 14 16 (medial  
 (maxillary process)가 . nasal prominence)가 가  
 (nasal sac) (frontonasal  
 (Fig. 2A). 13 prominence)가 (Fig. 4A).  
 (Fig. 2B), (dorsal portion)  
 (Fig. 2C). 가 ,  
 가  
 15 (nasal fin)  
 15 14 (Fig. 4B and C).



**Fig. 2.** Carnegie stage 14. A : The nasal placode was clearly seen at the ventrolateral portion of the prosencephalon. The maxillary process and the stomatodeum were also observed. B : Not much of a difference was observed compared to the 13th stage at low power ( $\times 100$ ). However, at high power, it was noted that both nasal placodes were flattened and slightly concave ( $\times 200$ ).



**Fig. 3.** Carnegie stage 15. A : Depressed nasal placode of the 14th stage became more concave and thus the nasal pit was formed. B, C : The nasal placode gradually went deeper to form the nasal pit. To the lateral side of the nasal pit, the hypertrophy of the mesoderm turned into the lateral nasal prominence and it lay at the lateral 1/4 portion of the nasal placode ( $\times 40$ ,  $\times 100$ , respectively).

17

(Fig. 4C)

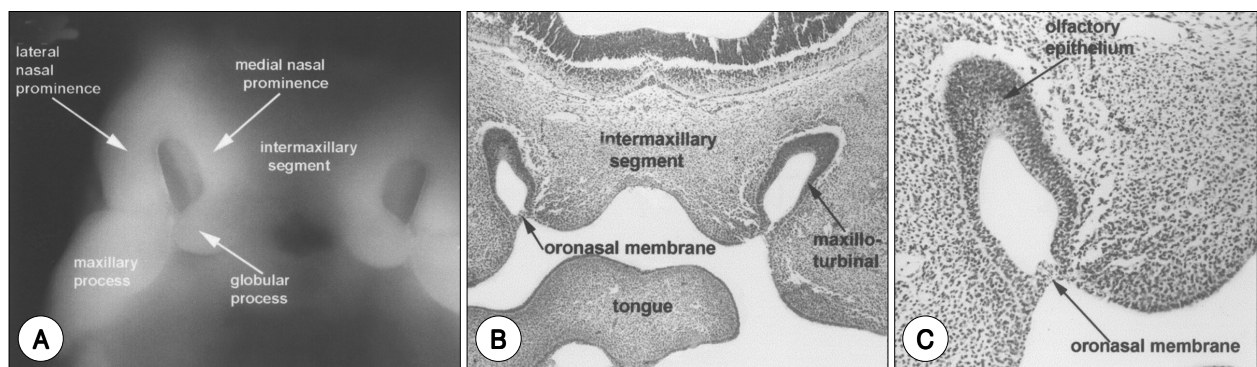
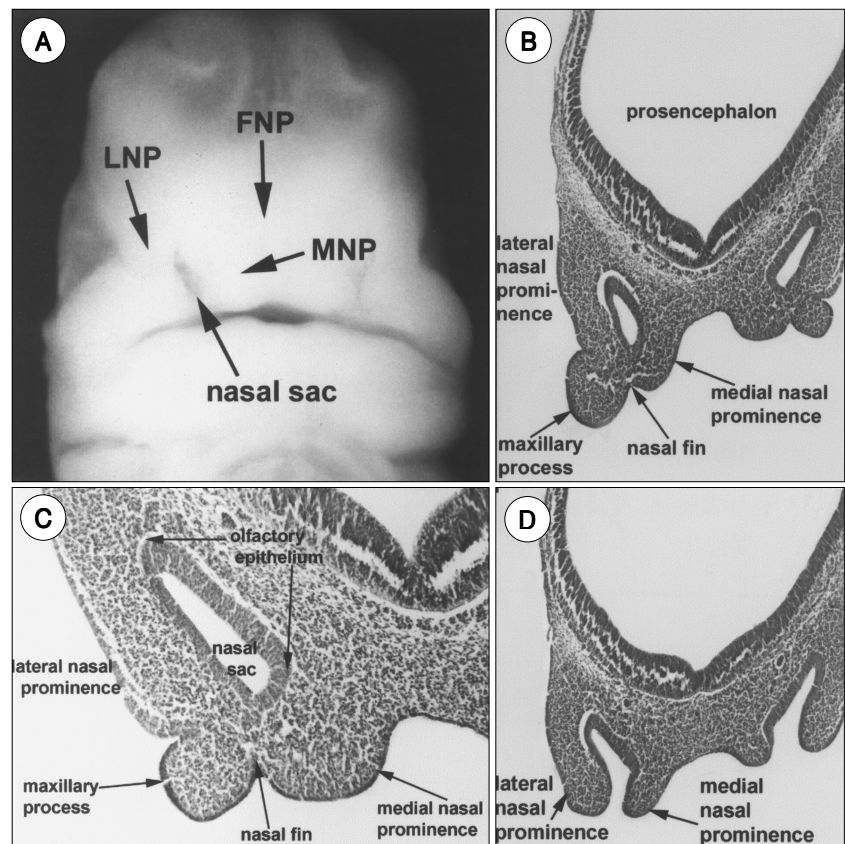
17

가 , , (intermaxillary segment) 가  
(globular process of His)가  
(common cavity)  
(Fig. 4D).

5A).

(Fig.  
(rostraven-

**Fig. 4.** Carnegie stage 16. A : The medial nasal prominence developed and the nasal pit went deeper to form the nasal sac. B, C : In the dorsal portion of the specimen, the nasal sac was well-developed and formed a moderate sized space. This nasal sac was separated from the stomatodeum by the nasal fin ( $\times 40$ ,  $\times 100$ , respectively). D : In the ventral portion, the primitive nasal cavity and the stomatodeum had a common cavity ( $\times 40$ ).



**Fig. 5.** Carnegie stage 17. A : The well developed medial and lateral nasal prominences and the globular process of His and the maxillary process fused together to form the boundaries of the nasal sac. B, C : Degeneration of the rostroventral portion of the nasal fin occurred and, by becoming thinner, formed the oronasal membrane. The maxilloturbinal, the anlage of the inferior turbinate was now observed ( $\times 40$ ,  $\times 100$ , respectively).



tral portion of nasal fin)  
(oronasal membrane)

(Fig. 5B and

(primitive choana)  
(Fig. 6B).

C).

(maxilloturbinal)가

(Fig. 5B).

and D).

(vomeronasal organ)

(Fig. 6D).

(ethmoturbinal)

가

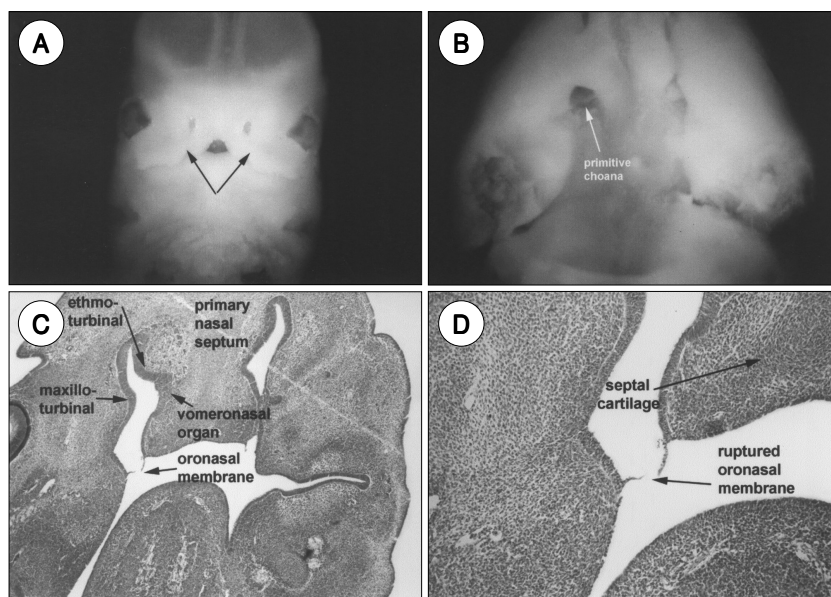
(Fig. 6C).

18

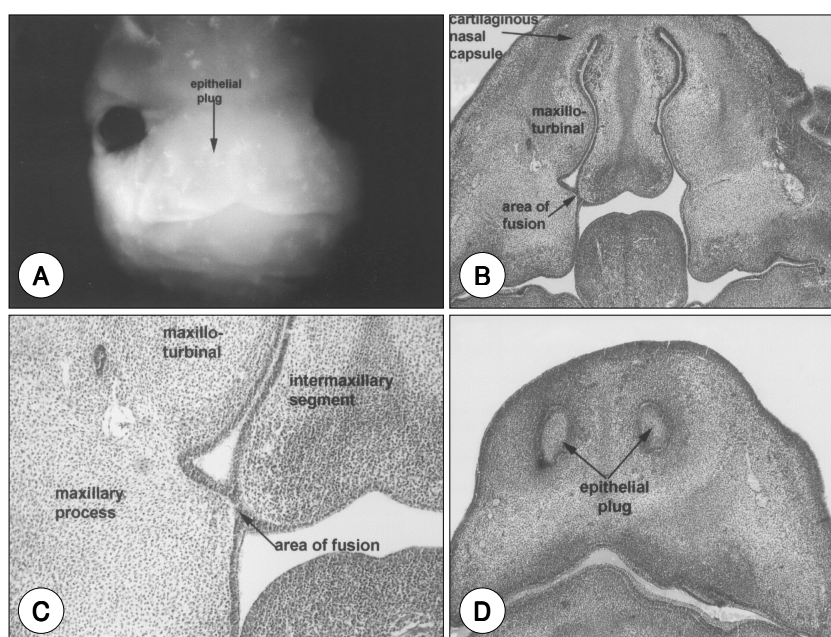
18

(Fig. 6A),

(Fig. 6D).



**Fig. 6.** Carnegie stage 18. A : The fusion of the maxillary process and the globular process of His was nearly complete and a smooth inferior border of the anterior nares was observed. B : The oronasal membrane was ruptured and the primitive choana was formed. C, D : The dorsal portion of the oronasal membrane was ruptured to form the primitive choana, and the primitive nasal cavity and the stomatodeum had a common cavity ( $\times 40$ ,  $\times 100$ , respectively).



**Fig. 7.** Carnegie stage 20. A : Epithelial plugs filling the anteriornares were noted. B, C : Cartilage formation was observed not only in the cartilage of nasal septum but also in the lateral wall of the nasal cavity to form the cartilaginous nasal capsule. The lowest part of the intermaxillary segment, the globular process, was completely fused with the maxillary process ( $\times 40$ ,  $\times 100$ , respectively). D : The epithelial plugs of the anterior nares were also observed histologically ( $\times 40$ ).

19 21  
19 가 21 가 ,  
가 가  
, , 가  
, ,

(Fig. 8A).

(lateral palatine process)가 16

(Fig. 8B).

20 22  
20 (epithelial plug) (Fig. 7A), 22  
가 (Meckel's cartilage) ,  
가 가

(cartilaginous nasal capsule)

(Fig. 9A).

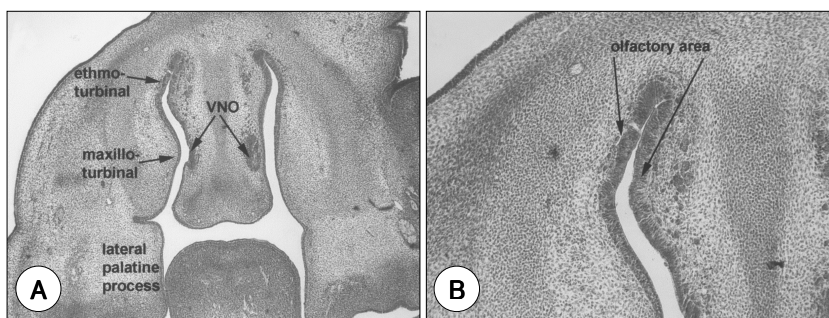
(Fig. 9B),

가 (Fig. 7B). 가

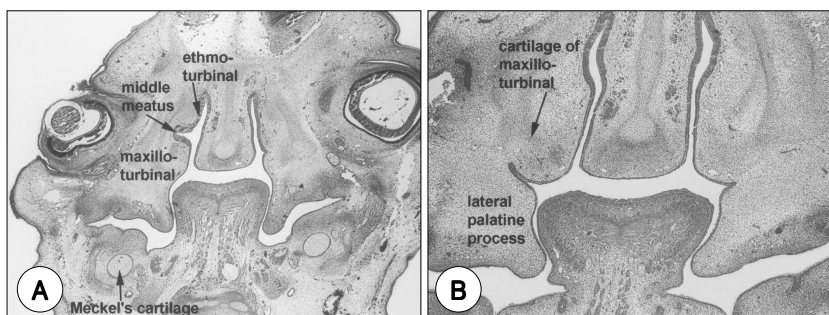
(Fig. 7B and C).

(Fig. 7D).

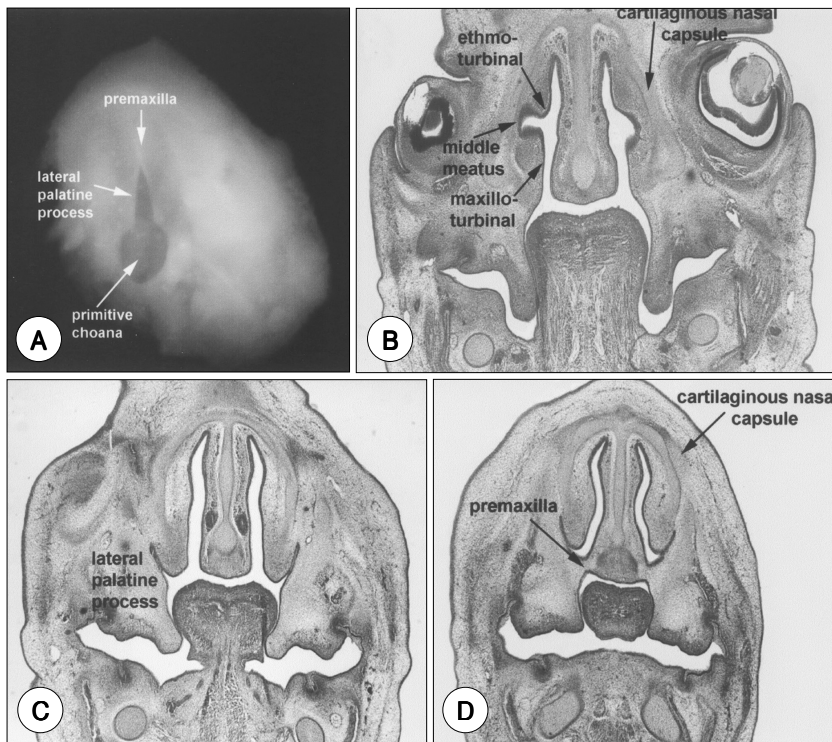
23  
23



**Fig. 8.** Carnegie stage 21. A : The lateral palatine process lay vertically beneath the tongue, and the ethmoturbinal has moved from the upper portion of the nasal septum to the upper portion of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity ( $\times 40$ ). B : The development of the olfactory epithelium progressed and became localized to the ethmoturbinal area and upper nasal septum, thus forming the olfactory area ( $\times 100$ ).



**Fig. 9.** Carnegie stage 22. A : Meckel's cartilage was noted, and the long and vertical lateral palatine process was observed. The middle meatus has formed between the maxilloturbinal and ethmoturbinal ( $\times 40$ ). B : From the dorsal view, the lateral palatine process was shown to be slightly horizontal ( $\times 100$ ).



**Fig. 10.** Carnegie stage 23. A : The anterior portion of the nasal cavity was separated by the premaxilla from the oral cavity. However from behind, it was observed that the primitive posterior choana was open and the lateral nasal prominences from both sides fuse to form a definitive palate from ventral to dorsal. B : In the dorsal portion, well developed maxilloturbinal, ethmoturbinal, and the middle meatus in between were noted. The lateral palatine process was still vertical ( $\times 20$ ). C : In the ventral portion, the lateral palatine process was more horizontal ( $\times 20$ ). D : The premaxilla was observed ( $\times 20$ ).

(premaxilla) , 4 가  
 , 8  
가 (definitive palate)가  
(Fig. 10A).  
(Fig. 10B).  
Fig. 10B  
(Fig. 10C).  
가  
(Fig. 10D).  
9) 14 10) 12  
13 13  
가 13  
10)11)  
14  
O Rahilly<sup>9)</sup>

가 . 가 19 가

가 . O 'Rahilly <sup>8)9)</sup> . 20 23 Schaeffer<sup>3)</sup>

15 가 Sri- 4

vastava<sup>10)</sup> 15 가 7 가 가 ,

(nasopalatine groove)가 16 .

16 Bingham <sup>13)</sup> (crown - rump length) 8 24

16 가 O 'Rahilly<sup>9)</sup> 가 8 23

가 . 가 16 Srivastava<sup>10)</sup> 8 23

1901 His<sup>2)</sup>가 . His<sup>2)</sup> 가 ,

(nasobuccal groove) 가 가

가 가 6)

가 11)

Streeter<sup>7)</sup> 가 가 16

4 13

7 18

7 13 23

7 19 8

20 23 4

<sup>10)</sup> 18 <sup>10)</sup> 7 가 가 가

가 5,000 10,000 <sup>12)</sup> : . . Carnegie .

O Rahilly<sup>9)</sup> 18

## REFERENCES

- 1) His W. *Die entwicklung der menschlichen und thierischer physiognomien*. Arch Anat Physiol Lpz; 1892. p.384-424.
- 2) His W. *Beobachtungen zur geschichte der nasen- und gaumenbildung beim menschlichen embryo*. Abh saechs Ges (Akad) Wiss 1901;27: 347-87.

- 3) Schaeffer JP. *The lateral wall of the cavum nasi in man, with especial reference to the various developmental stages.* *J Morph* 1910;21:613-707.
- 4) Fraser JES. *A preliminary communication on the formation of the nasal cavities.* *J Anat* 1910;45:347-56.
- 5) Fraser JES. *A further communication on the formation of the nasal cavities.* *J Anat* 1911;46:416-36.
- 6) Peter K. *Atlas der entwicklung der nase und des gaumens beim menschen.* Jena: Fischer; 1913.
- 7) Streeter GL. *Development horizons in human embryos, description of age group XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, being the fifth issue of a survey of the Carnegie collection.* *Contrib Embryol* 1951;34:165-96.
- 8) O'Rahilly R, Miller F. *Developmental stages in human embryos, including a revision Streeter's "Horizons" and a survey of the Carnegie collection.* Washington DC: Carnegie Institution of Washington; 1987.
- 9) O'Rahilly R. *The early development of the nasal pit in staged human embryos.* *Anat Rec* 1967;157:380.
- 10) Srivastava HC. *Role of nasal fin in the development of nasal cavity in human embryos.* *J Anat Soc Ind* 1972;21:1-9.
- 11) Warbrick JG. *The early development of the nasal cavity and upper lip in the human embryo.* *J Anat* 1960;94:351-62.
- 12) Osguthorpe JD, Singleton GT, Adkins WY. *The surgical approach to bilateral choanal atresia.* *Arch Otolaryngol* 1982;108:366-9.
- 13) Bingham B, Wang RG, Hawke M, Kwok P. *The embryonic development of the lateral nasal wall from 8 to 24 weeks.* *Laryngoscope* 1991;101:992-7.